

Exhibit B
to the
Declaration of Imran A. Khaliq in Support of Visto
Corporation's Responsive Claim Construction Brief
(Patent Local Rule 4-5 (B))

Microsoft Press
**Computer
Dictionary**

Third Edition

Microsoft® Press



PUBLISHED BY
Microsoft Press
A Division of Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052-6399

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary. -- 3rd ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 1-57231-446-X

1. Computers--Dictionaries. 2. Microcomputers--Dictionaries.

I. Microsoft Press.

QA76.15.M54 1997

004'.03--dc21

97-15489

CIP

Printed and bound in the United States of America.

5 6 7 8 9 QMQM 2 1 0 9 8

Distributed to the book trade in Canada by Macmillan of Canada, a division of Canada Publishing Corporation.

A CIP catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

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Pause key**PCI local bus**

Path

*The quality of mercy is not strained***Path.**

computer to identify patterns. The term usually refers to computer recognition of visual images or sound patterns that have been converted to arrays of numbers. 2. The recognition of purely mathematical or textual patterns.

Pause key \pāz' kē, pōz'\ *n.* 1. A key on a keyboard that temporarily stops the operation of a program or a command. The Pause key is used, for example, to halt scrolling so that a multiscreen listing or document can be read. 2. Any key that creates a pause in an operation. For example, many game programs have a Pause key, often simply the P key, that temporarily suspends the game.

PBX \P'B-X'\ *n.* Acronym for **Private Branch Exchange**. An automatic telephone switching system that enables users within an organization to place calls to each other without going through the public telephone network. Users can also place calls to outside numbers.

PC \P-C'\ *n.* 1. A microcomputer that conforms to the standard developed by IBM for personal computers, which uses a microprocessor in the Intel 80x86 family (or compatible) and can execute the BIOS. *See also* 8086, BIOS, clone, IBM PC. 2. A computer in IBM's Personal Computer line. *Also called* IBM PC. *See also* PC-compatible (definition 1). 3. *See* personal computer.

PCB \P'C-B'\ *n.* *See* printed circuit board.

PC board \P-C' bōrd'\ *n.* *See* printed circuit board.

PC Card \P-C' kārd'\ *n.* A trademark of the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) that is used to describe add-in cards that conform to the PCMCIA specification. A PC Card is a removable device, approximately the same size as a credit card, that is designed to plug

into a PCMCIA slot. Release 1 of the PCMCIA specification, introduced in June 1990, specified a Type I card that is 3.3 millimeters thick and is intended to be used primarily as a memory-related peripheral. Release 2 of the PCMCIA specification, introduced in September 1991, specifies both a 5-millimeter-thick Type II card and a 10.5-millimeter-thick Type III card. Type II cards accommodate devices such as modem, fax, and network cards. Type III cards accommodate devices that require more space, such as wireless communications devices and rotating storage media (such as hard disks). *See also* PCMCIA, PCMCIA slot.

PC Card slot \P-C' kārd' slot'\ *n.* *See* PCMCIA slot.

PC-compatible \P-C' kəm-pat'ə-bl\ *adj.* 1. Conforming to IBM PC/XT and PC/AT hardware and software specifications, which have been the de facto standard in the computing industry for personal computers that use the Intel 80x86 family or compatible chips. Most PC-compatible computers today are developed outside of IBM; they are still sometimes referred to as clones. *Also called* IBM PC. *See also* 8086, clone, de facto standard, IBM AT. 2. *See* Wintel.

PC-DOS \P-C'dos', -D-O-S'\ *n.* Acronym for **Personal Computer Disk Operating System**. The version of MS-DOS sold by IBM. MS-DOS and PC-DOS are virtually identical, although filenames of utility programs sometimes differ in the two versions. *See also* MS-DOS.

P-channel MOS \P-chan'əl mos', M-O-S'\ *n.* *See* PMOS.

PCI \P'C-I'\ *n.* *See* PCI local bus.

PCI local bus \P'C-I lō'kəl bus'\ *n.* Short for **Peripheral Component Interconnect local bus**. A specification introduced by Intel Corporation that defines a local bus system that allows up to 10 PCI-compliant expansion cards to be installed in the computer. A PCI local bus system requires the presence of a PCI controller card, which must be installed in one of the PCI-compliant slots. Optionally, an expansion bus controller for the system's ISA, EISA, or Micro Channel Architecture slots can be installed as well, providing increased synchronization over all the system's bus-installed resources. The PCI controller can exchange data with the system's CPU either 32 bits or 64 bits at a